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Air Station, Chicago, Ill.: modify for Coast Guard use a Navy building at Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill. (see aircraft item 3) ----- \$289,000

Station, Jonesport, Maine: barracks, messing, and operations building; mooring facilities; and public family quarters.----- 1,145,000

Yard, Curtis Bay, Md.: barracks; sewage disposal systems; and fabricating shop.----- 995,000

Station, Sassafas River, Kennedyville, Md.: barracks, messing, and operations building; mooring facilities; boats; vehicle; and public family quarters.----- 747,000

Mooring, Vicksburg, Miss.: to support lower Mississippi River aids to navigation tender (see Vessels item A.4).----- 228,000

Station, Wellesley Island, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.: barracks, messing, and operations building and public family quarters.----- 562,000

Station, Fire Island, N.Y.: barracks, messing, and operations building and public family quarters.----- 1,004,000

Base, Governors Island, N.Y.: industrial facilities and barracks.----- 3,894,000

Training center, Cape May, N.J.: water tank and system.----- 260,000

Station, Wrightsville Beach, N.C.: barracks, messing, and operations buildings; mooring facilities; vehicle; and public family quarters.----- 467,000

Mooring, Fort Salinas, Okla.: to support Arkansas River aids to navigation tender (see Vessels item A.4).----- 392,000

Reserve training center, Yorktown, Va.: two student barracks.----- 2,650,000

Base, Milwaukee, Wis.: barracks, messing, and recreation building.----- 308,000

Loran station, Gagli-Tomil Island, Yap, Western Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean: fuel-oil system.----- 575,000

Various locations: aids to navigation projects including, where necessary, advance planning and acquisition of sites. Also includes replacement aids to navigation in one or more locations for overage lightships, the number dependent upon studies now underway for substitutes for offshore structures such as the very large buoy at the entrance to New York Harbor.----- 3,208,000

Various locations: Automation of Manned Light Stations.----- 1,011,000

Various locations: advance planning, construction design, architectural services, and acquisition of sites in connection with public works projects not otherwise authorized by law.----- 2,000,000

Various locations: public family quarters.----- 6,301,000

Total shore establishments.----- 37,963,000

SECTION 2

Various locations: Fiscal year 1968 payments to bridge owners for the cost of alteration of railroad and public highway bridges to permit free navigation of navigable waters of the United States.----- 3,800,000

PROHIBITION OF USE OF MAIL COVERS

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, on February 8, I introduced the proposed Right of Privacy Act of 1967 recommended by the President. This bill, S. 928, would prohibit wiretapping and eavesdropping except where the national security is involved and further would prohibit the manufacture, interstate shipment and interstate advertisement of devices which are primarily useful for wiretapping and eavesdropping.

Today, I introduce a bill to protect privacy against yet another abusive Government practice, the mail cover. In conducting a mail cover or mail watch, the Post Office Department systematically records all information on the outside of all mail addressed to a particular address or addressee. By this means, the Government is able to ascertain who is communicating with a particular party.

About a century ago, the Supreme Court placed the protection of the fourth amendment over letters in the mail. Not being able to seize and open letters, it was only natural that Government agencies adopted the next best snooping technique, the scrutinizing of the outside of all letters addressed to a suspect, his friends, or his family.

Once this practice became common and mail was sidetracked from its normal channels for this purpose, it was only a small step to return to the practice of opening mail. In 1965, the Congress learned that the Post Office Department and the Internal Revenue Service were conspiring to seize and open mail without warrants under the guise of the IRS levy authority. So Congress enacted legislation which, in effect, told these two agencies that they, like the rest of the Government, were subject to the limitations of the Constitution and could not seize and open mail without a warrant.

If similar abuses of the mail are to be prevented in the future, I believe it is necessary that the Post Office Department drop its role as a policeman for other Government agencies and limit its activities to delivering the mail.

Not too long ago, any law enforcement officer, Federal, State, or local could go to a postmaster and request a mail cover on anyone if he alleged its purpose was to locate a fugitive from justice. Likewise, any Government agency could go to any postal inspector and request a mail cover for any reason. The chances were pretty good that the request would be honored if the purpose was official business.

When the Senate Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee began its hearings in 1965 on Government practices that invade privacy, the Post Office Department was the first Federal agency to testify. The subcommittee explored the use of mail covers and it was disclosed that about 1,000 covers a month were used. Subsequent to this testimony, the Postmaster General issued new regulations which for the first time placed realistic controls on the use of mail covers.

Despite these regulations, I recently learned that over 1,800 covers were used during the past year. The Congress has never authorized nor intended the Post Office Department to have this "big brother" power.

Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to prohibit the use of mail covers. This bill would go beyond the current regulations and prohibit completely the use of this practice. In considering legislation, the burden should be on the Department to show the need for any continued use of covers. To date, its evidence has not been very convincing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1061) to prohibit the use of mail covers, introduced by Mr. Long of Missouri, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946 RELATING TO COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN ALIEN EMPLOYEES

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, during this period of America's extensive relationships with nations throughout the world, there are frequently times of stress which lead to violence and breakdown of law and order. Such crises frequently work a painful strain on local national employees of the American embassy. There are, in Communist nations, too, occasions when these employees are imprisoned by local authorities as the very result of being employed by the U.S. Government, often falsely accused of espionage.

I urge that such an individual who is thus penalized in terms of harsh treatment and loss of liberty, and time, personal comfort and salary be at least compensated where appropriate for the salary income lost during the period of his imprisonment.

Accordingly, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to this effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1064) to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 to provide for compensation for certain alien employees of the Foreign Service who are imprisoned by a foreign government as a result of their employment by the United States, introduced by Mr. PELL, was received read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CREATION OF SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IN QUASI-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. President, I submit, for appropriate reference, in behalf of myself and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Young], a resolution that, in order to assure that the conduct of the foreign policy of the United States is not adversely affected by clandestine

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domestic activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, there be created a select committee to be known as the Committee to Study the Foreign and Domestic-Related Activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The committee shall consist of seven Senators appointed by the President of the Senate and shall report its findings and recommendations to the Senate no later than January 1, 1968.

The purpose of the proposed select committee is to make a full and complete study and investigation of the foreign and domestic-related activities of the Central Intelligence Agency with particular emphasis upon the effect of such activities upon domestic, private, and public American institutions and organizations and of the effect of such activities on American foreign policy.

The resolution I am submitting would authorize the select committee to include in its investigations such matters as the subsidization of organizations within the United States which have an influence on public opinion, the covert use or subsidization of academic institutions, student groups, foundations, trade unions, emigre groups, or other educational, economic or special groups or individuals in the United States which might affect the foreign policy of the Nation, directly or indirectly. The select committee would also be authorized to investigate the subsidization of publications, radio broadcasts and other informational media disseminated in U.S. activities.

The Central Intelligence Agency has been the subject of controversy during most of its 20 year history since its establishment in 1947. It has frequently been accused of making foreign policy, and in so doing of usurping the roles of the President and of the Senate. Yet, perhaps at no other time in its history have the activities of the CIA provided the occasion for as much comment and as much controversy—in the press, among the public at large, as well as in the Congress—as during the past few days.

The very extensive information which has appeared in the press in recent days makes unnecessary a detailed review of the most recent charges against the CIA.

It appears that the CIA's purpose in supplying these organizations with funds and attempting to place in leadership positions either its own men or those whom it could control was to improve the image of the United States abroad and thus to strengthen U.S. foreign policy. Regardless of the intent, serious questions of impropriety and imprudence are now raised, as are also questions about the lack of perception and sensitivity about the meaning of educational and similar institutions in a free society. It also appears that some became so dedicated to carrying out what they thought to be the national purpose that they lost sight of the basic principle accepted by a democratic society: that the end does not justify every means.

In proposing a select committee I am not suggesting that the Nation does not need a Central Intelligence Agency. We all hope that a day will come when the Nation could feel secure without the need for clandestine intelligence and operations in foreign

not here. It is my belief that the kind of study I am proposing would improve the effectiveness of the CIA.

Neither is it my intention that a select committee would harass or question the integrity of the extensive lists of leaders of business, academic, social philanthropic, labor, and similar organizations who one way or the other have been identified with CIA activities. The proposed investigation is to review the effect of CIA activities upon domestic institutions only for the purpose of preventing future adverse effects on the conduct of foreign policy.

We may properly question the extent and methods of CIA activities with domestic institutions without questioning the dedication of leaders outside Government who responded to the invitation to serve the Government without credit or reward. In any case, we in Congress must assume some responsibility. The activities of the Central Intelligence Agency have been the concern of many Members of Congress over the years. The Hoover Commission in 1955 recommended a joint committee. The CIA has been the subject of over 150 proposals for investigation or for stricter supervision introduced by Members of Congress in the past 20 years.

Of all of the resolutions relating to the Central Intelligence Agency that have been submitted in the Senate, only two have ever come to the floor. The first was in 1956, when the Committee on Rules and Administration reported the proposal of the present majority leader [Mr. Mansfield] for the creation of a Joint Committee on the Central Intelligence Agency. That proposal, which originally had wide sponsorship, was defeated by a vote of 27 to 59 on April 11, 1956.

The only other proposal on the CIA which has ever come to the floor of the Senate was that reported last year by the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it reported a resolution which would have created a Senate Committee on Intelligence Operations made up of membership from the Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Relations Committees.

The Senate was not permitted to vote on the substance of this proposal. As Senators will recall, on July 14 of last year, this resolution was defeated on a procedural motion and referred to the Armed Services Committee whose chairman had stated that its subject matter was within his exclusive jurisdiction.

The information now revealed about the widespread involvement of the CIA in domestic institutions has moved the issue for the Senate beyond the question of a jurisdictional dispute.

Very serious questions have been raised about the effect of the past activities of the CIA on our domestic and foreign policies.

These questions cannot be answered satisfactorily unless the Senate makes a thorough study of the situation. It is my view that the future effectiveness of the CIA requires that the Senate, with its special responsibilities in foreign policy, make such an investigation and report its recommendations. I believe

kind will allay suspicions about the CIA in the future and restore public confidence, insofar as possible, about the propriety of its future operations.

The study by a select committee which would be provided by the resolution I am submitting today would restore the public confidence in some national institutions, in their independence of undue Government influence.

It would help protect the CIA from unsubstantiated charges that hinder the Agency in its primary task of collecting and disseminating to appropriate persons within the Government the intelligence on which an effective U.S. foreign policy can be based.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 85), submitted by Mr. McCarthy (for himself and Mr. Young of Ohio), was received, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. Res. 85

Resolved, That in order to assure that the conduct of the foreign policy of the United States is not adversely affected by domestic activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, there is hereby created a select committee to be known as the Committee to Study the Foreign and Domestic-Related Activities of the Central Intelligence Agency which committee shall consist of seven Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate as soon as practicable after the date of adoption of this resolution.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of such committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of the foreign and domestic-related activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, with particular emphasis upon the effect of such activities upon domestic, private and public American institutions and organizations and upon the effect of such activities on the conduct of American foreign policy. The study and investigation shall include but not be limited to such matters as the subsidization of organizations within the United States which have an influence on public opinion, the covert use, or subsidization of academic institutions, student groups, foundations, trade unions, emigre groups, or other educational, economic or special groups or individuals therein in the United States which might affect the foreign policies of the United States, directly or indirectly, and the subsidization of publications, radio broadcasts, and other informational media disseminated in the United States.

The committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the Senate no later than January 1, 1968. No proposed legislation shall be referred to such committee, and such committee shall not have power to report by bill or otherwise have legislative jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. The said committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

Sec. 4. A majority of the members of the committee or any subcommittee thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that a lesser number, to be fixed by the committee, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn

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Sec. 5. The committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duty. The committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the various departments and agencies of the Government to the extent that such services, information, facilities, and personnel, in the opinion of the heads of such departments and agencies, can be furnished without undue interference with the performance of the work and duties of such departments and agencies.

Sec. 6. The expenses of the committee, in an amount not to exceed \$ _____, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

INCOME-TAX CONVENTION WITH TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive F, 90th Congress, first session, the income-tax convention with Trinidad and Tobago, signed December 22, 1966, transmitted to the Senate today by the President of the United States, and that the convention, together with the President's message, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the President's message be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message from the President was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the convention between the United States of America and Trinidad and Tobago for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, and the encouragement of international trade and investment, signed at Port of Spain on December 22, 1966.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State with respect to the convention.

Technical discussions between officials of the two Governments have been in progress with a view to the conclusion of a comprehensive income tax convention along the lines of those presently in force between the United States and numerous other countries. It is hoped that such a comprehensive convention can be concluded during 1967. Meanwhile, a convention of limited scope has been signed as an interim measure and dealing with a reduction of withholding rates on dividends and certain branch profits and an allowance of an appropriate foreign tax credit. It will have the effect of permitting U.S. corporations to receive dividends from their subsidiary corporations in Trinidad and Tobago at a reduced rate of withholding tax, a reduction from 30 to 5 percent. Also, it will have the effect of reducing from 30 to 5 percent the Trinidad and Tobago tax on profits, after payment of a corporation tax of 44 percent, derived in Trinidad and Tobago by a permanent establishment

ment of a U.S. corporation. The interim convention will, therefore, be of considerable benefit to American enterprises having interests in Trinidad and Tobago.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this convention with Trinidad and Tobago.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 23, 1967.

PRINTING OF REPORT ON STUDY OF FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT POLICY FOR WORK BY STATES AND OTHER NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES ON AUTHORIZED WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS (S. DOC. NO. 10)

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated January 13, 1967, from the Chief of Engineers, in accordance with the provisions of section 314 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1965—Public Law 89-298—setting forth the results of a study of the need for, and the feasibility of, legislation which would authorize the reimbursement of expenditures made by States and other non-Federal public entities in connection with water resource development projects authorized as Federal undertakings.

I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed as a Senate document, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF REPORT ON ST. FRANCIS BASIN, ARK. AND MO. (S. DOC. NO. 11)

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], I present a letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report dated September 14, 1966, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a report on St. Francis Basin, Ark. and Mo.—local cooperation requirements—requested by section 204, Flood Control Act of October 27, 1965—Public Law 89-298.

I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed as a Senate document, with an illustration, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REFERENCE OF CIVIL RIGHTS BILL TO THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

On page S2389 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday, February 21, 1967, the reference of the bill (S.1026) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to provide relief against discriminatory employment and housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, to extend the life of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights,

Mr. HART (for himself and other Senators), was inadvertently omitted. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Under authority of the orders of the Senate, as indicated below, the following names have been added as additional cosponsors of the following bills:

Authority of February 2, 1967:

S. 810. A bill to provide for a White House Conference on Indian Affairs: Mr. BIBLE, Mr. FONO, Mr. HART, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. PELL, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. YARBOROUGH.

Authority of February 6, 1967:

S. 852. A bill to amend section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish financial assistance in carrying out plans for works of improvement for land conservation and utilization, and for other purposes: Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. HART, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PROUTY, and Mr. YARBOROUGH.

Authority of February 9, 1967:

S. 944. A bill relating to the establishment of parking facilities in the District of Columbia: Mr. KENNEDY of New York.

S. 949. A bill to establish a Judicial Service Commission: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. THURMOND.

S. 950. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the abatement of water and air pollution by permitting the amortization for income tax purposes of the cost of abatement works over a period of 36 months: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MUSKIE, and Mr. TYDINGS.

S. 951. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 so as to extend its provisions: Mr. CHURCH, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS BY THE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL LAWS AND PROCEDURES

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate and others who may be interested, I announce that the first of a series of hearings by the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures of the Committee on the Judiciary will begin on Tuesday, March 7, 1967, at 10 a.m., in room 2228, New Senate Office Building. This series will continue through Thursday, March 9, 1967.

The subject matter to be considered and the evidence to be heard will relate to proposed legislation designed to combat the crime menace in our country. Under study will be some of the measures which the President outlines in his February 6 message on crime in America.

The following is a partial listing of the bills upon which testimony will be received:

S. 300, to amend section 401 of title 18 of the United States Code, dealing with the power of the courts of the U.S. to punish for contempt of its authority. (Sen. Thur-